#### ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

A General Conflict Likely to Ensue from the Schleswig-Holstein Was.

France and Italy Leagued in Territorial Extension.

England Diplomacy Deneunced on the Continent.

Danish Gruisers Capture a Prussian Vessel off the English Coast.

Speeches of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston on the Seizure of the Rams and American Captures at Sea.

## THE AMERICAN PRIVATEERS,

By the Asia, at this port, we have news from Europe to the 14th of February. The main points of the intelligence appeared in the HERALD yesterday morning. Our specia compilation from our English files, given to-day, contain very important and interesting details.

A Pruesian equadron-consisting of the steamer Preus macher Adler, 4, Commander Klass; gunboat Basilisk, 2, Lieutenant Schlan, and gunboat Blitz, 2, Lieutenant Mak-Mn—which had put into Caelz from Maita to coal, left'on the 25th of January for the Baltic.

It will probably surprise you to learn that Mazzini is sedered for trial (remoye) before a French sesize court. Such, however, is the statement of a French journal. An indictiment has been framed against Mazzini as an accomplice of the four Italians, Greco, Imperatori, Trabucco and lagito, in a plot against the Emperor's life. French jouris are in the habit of trying people in their absence and pronouncing awful sentences against them, even extending to death. But such sentences are more mockery, for whenever the accused party chooses to appear he is estimated to a new trial.

The Haymarket theatre, London, was closed on the 9th met., in songequence of Mr. Sothern's inability to perm, he having fallen from his horse and dislocated his

muity demanded of him on account of the rder of Mr. Richardson. With this, and the Frince's a securance that he will do his best to discover the rers and bring them to justice, Colonel Neale, the representative, has expressed himself satisfied.

ed at the Cameroons. The borrible practice of human to trade of several supercargoes in the river had been supped by King Pepple, owing to their resisting his demands for increased duce upon the suppling. Cape Coast Coas

ers from Mazagan and Tangier report that great de on of life and property had been caused in Morocco need be entertained on this acc

There was no Galway steamer on the 16th of February The new steamer Fennsylvania left Liverpool February

#### OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Our London Correspondence.

and Not Ampious for War-Prance and Italy in Benders the Situation More Dangerous—Prospects of a World-Wide Rising—An Opening for Novel Peacemakers—Watting for Decisions in the American Prise Sourts—The Rebel Trade Navy in the Olyde—Tory Attacks on Palmerston, de., de.

d people have been killed and wounded in a connot between two of the great Powers of Europe matched net a gallant little kingdom not larger than an Eng Meh county. Instead of "showing fight." the British gov woment and legislature are quietly asking how long this Texchanged a word with was ready for war. Now the "mation of shopkeopers," one and all, seem ready to make the title good that was given them in the sarcasm of Rapoleon—"Peaceful commerce," "extension of trade,"
"do the carrying for the world while others light," seem to be the end and aim of John Bull's ambition.

As for a war-a gigantic European conflict-that is past praying for. Whether England is counted in or out is majoritain; but France and Italy will never forego the epportunity to enlarge their boundaries. Very likely two great Powers will not be engaged in the con Mot before April or May—large bodies being proverbially mark and Germany—the principalities—in less than six weeks; and in the meantime Austria and Prossia will keep sence may exist in the two duchies. The two great bul lying Powers, whose armies are in Kiel and Flensburg, are not one fig either for the wishes of the people of Schle wig Hoistein or for the aspirations of Prince Augusten-burg. Prussia wants a footbold on the Baltie for a eavy, and Austria joins in the raid because the Berlin government have promised to guarantee the possession of Venitia to the Hapsburg. It is a nice little game, but fortunately more than two can play at it.

The logic of the great German Powers seems as loose their political morality. They cry out that it is a great shame for a people who are German in race, origin

great shame for a people who are German in race, origin and language to be governed by a Scandinavian dynasty. They acream for "autonymy" in Schieswig, but are ready for an eternal oppression of Poles, Hungarians and Venitians. What is sauce for a Holstein goese is not sauce for an Italian gander.

There is no use in asking opinions as to the turn that events may take on the military and political map of Burope. One person is as wise as another, and all are asking, "What next?" As for England, very few believe the will get into the struggie. Had she showed a warlike heast from the start to Austria and Pruesia, and said, "Hands off," no blood would have been mere and and awar an possible measuree could have been more completely adapted to that end. The course of Russoll and Palmersten has been mere shilly-shally. Now the temple of Janus is open, and the work will seen present the fearful spectacle of every great nation on the globe engaged in frats iclust staughter.

speciale of every great nation on the globe engaged in fraiteicial risughter.

Foreign and civil war in China, raids and bembardments in Japan, a flerce condict in India—and these struggles embrace a population of not less than five hundred millions—while in New Zealand there is a formidable laruggle between civilization and barbarism, Asia and the sistery the Southern Ocean in arms, a war in Mexico and another in the United States, while a conflict has just committed in kurope that will involve Resia, Fruncia, Amstria, Germany, Benmark, Sweden, France, Italy and perhaps Great Britain. At any rate both France and England have formidable foreign wars on their hands, whether they to to fighting with their near neighborn or not. These avenus will only leave at place seme decayed Ork Stat Powers like Persia and Turkey, pome savage negrots in Africa and the small communities of South America.

Really the King of D. homey, the Emperor of Brazil and the pricete of Santiage will have to turn peacemakers, and argently advise some older and greater nations to

The debates in Parliament, you will observe, comprise some very serious and anxious statements respecting the relations between Great Britain and America. The language of the ministers and advisers of the crown in very temperate, and they are disposed to await with patience the action of the United States Supreme Court on all the delicate points relating to prize and other cases. An opinion is given that several meet important cases—like the Margaret and jessie and the Springbok—will not be reached before next December. Would it not be policy and a friendly act for the government to try and get a decision during the spring term? Except in those points where the interests or the rights of British subjects are in conflict with the American government the American war at present excites but little attention.

I was told a few days ago by a Glasgow man that all the shipbuilders on the Clyde have just as many orders as they can execute in three years, and at such rates that they can afford to work night and day. He tells me you cannot pass a shipbuilder's yard on the Clyde at any hour of the night without seeing it brilliantly lighted up, mostly with gas, and with relays of hands working the entire twenty-four hours. He tells me there is not one single passenger steamer on the Clyde that had any pretunion to speed that has not been sold and taken away—these mostly to the Southern States, to run the blockade. Several of them, not being adapted to cean navigation, have sunk before reaching their destination. One splendid fast steamer went down on her way to Liverpool a few hours after she left Greenock.

Of course the tories are finding every fault with Palmerston's government, and are hoping for an opportunity to get into power. The following, from an editorial in once of the conservative journals (the Southern States, to run the blockade of party feeling. Many an Englishman outside of political influences feels that the burning words contain more truin than poetry.—"We, moroever, who so promptly and heroically aveng

#### Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1864. England's Course in the Danish Imbroglio-The War in the North-The Probable Results-The Archduke Maxi-milian-M. Erlanger in Trouble-The Paris Presse on

The name of England has become a by-word and a reproach throughout all Europe; and if there were any doubt previously existing as to whether she really deserved the title of "Perfide Albion," it has been dissipated by the cowardly and deceptive course which the has pursued in the Danish imbroglio. Even the Aus trians and Prussians, with whose projects she refuses to tised upon the Danes, and her course has convinced all

the North does not now seem to be so good as it was a few days since. Then it was supposed that the retreat of the Danes before the superior forces of the invaders indi-cated a dispesition to abandon the struggle, satisfying themselves with the consolation that "all was lost but honor." Now, however, it is believed that their retreat to the island of Alsen is intended to prolong the strug-

tris and Prussis consider the treaty of 1862 as no longer binding. England and Sweden will give no aid to the Danes; and the result will doubtless be, as I stated in my last latter, that the duchies will be completely se-vered from the Danish crown and placed under the rule of the Duke of Augusteaburg. Still all is uncertainty in

the matter, and it is yet by no means impossible that before this local difficulty is arranged a general war may be lighted up in Europe.

Whether or not the Emperor intends giving any sailitary or pecuniary aid to the Archduke Maximilies, he seems disposed to continue doing all be an to clear the way for him and "make his path straight." By the Mexican steamer which left yesterday M. Corta, a member of the Corps Legislatif, and one who has devoted a great deal of attention to financial matters, took passage for Mexicon of the Corps Legislatif, and one who has devoted a great deal of attention to financial matters, took passage for Mexicon of the Corps Legislatif, and one who has devoted a great deal of attention to financial matters, took passage for Mexicon Vienna states that several officers in the Austrian naval service have officed him their services, which he has accepted, as it is his intention to censalish a powerful navy. It still continues to be secerted that he will leave for his new empire in the early part of April. Thousands of place hunters of all grades and descriptions are preparing to make an attack upon him immediately upon his arrival. The deputation which is expected to bring the ratification of the vote of the Assembly of Notables will probably arrive in two or three days.

The series of official masked balls, including those of the Minister of State, Minister of Porcips Affairs and the

paid to Carteret for services, and mulcied M. Brianger in costs.

The Paris Presse, in an article upon the American war, in which it arrives at the conclusion that the Soath is nearly ready to abandon the struggle, thus speaks of General Grant—"Grant is the American Massons, the beloved child of victory, who has never met with a reverse, but who is as vigilant and indensigable as if he had one to fear. Alone he is able to resist the three armies of the confederation."

The information relative to the Italian conspirators is now completed, and the trial will, it is said, positively take place in the early part of March.

Mile. Adelian Patti, who continues to fill the Italiens to overflowing every evening that she sings, will attain her majority on the 19th of February. A grand fate is to be given her on this occasion by the veteran massire, Rossini.

france.

All the credulity in religious matters is not monopo-lized by Rome or Santiago. It is stated in the religious journals that a piece of the true cross and crown of thorns, as well as one of the holy nails, will be exhibited for the veneration of the faithful at the Cathedral of Notre Lame de Paris every Friday during Lent.

## Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, 1864.
The Danish Army not Surrounded—Severe Action with the Rear Guard-Their Escape to Alsen-Reasons for Aban-cioning the Dannewerk-Strength of Their New Position-

stormed the heights of Duppel and out off the retreat of the Panes to the Island of Alsen has not been confirmed. It appears, on the contrary, that the Danish army has succeeded in concentrating itself at Duppel, which is constrong tele de pent, the attack of which is extremely difficuit, as nt se commanded by their batteries on the opposite side, and can only be approached by a narrow defite. As soon as the Dance heard that the Prossians were preparing to cross the Schley at Arnis, they commenced their retreat from the Dange-werk with such silence and secrecy that the ments, and the citizens of Schleswig had much ado to per-suade General Gondrecourt that the enemy had left their By this remissions of the Austrian videttes the Danes gained a start of about twelve hours, and it was only when they had passed Idstad that the foremest columns

of the Austrians overlook the Panish rear guard, which

turned with great fury upon their pursuers, and a desperate fight ensued, in which the Austrians at first susbeing dangerously wounded. It was not till General

Gobletiz came up with strong reinforcements that the Danes were put to light, leaving three guns and five or six hundred prisoners—many of them Copenhagen stu-

eight officers and six hundred and eighty-two rank and

gave the main army of the Danes time to push on through just mentioned, they are safely enscenced. It is likely that their right wing, which was posted at Frederick

and the morals of their army, which must now be considerably impaired by the depressing circumstances of their retreat.

The people of Schleewig appear to be as hearty in the German cause as the most realous patriot could desire. No sooner have the Danes turned their backs than Frederick VIII. Is preclaimed Duke of Schleewig-Holstein in all the towns and villages of the country, and deputations are formed to wait upon him at Eutin, where he has been residing since the entrance of the Prussians into Kiel. As yet these demonstrations have been tolerated by the Austrian and Prussian commanders, although Marshal Wrangel has issued an order forbidding them am incompatible with the action of the two Powers, who still adhere, at least pro forme, to the treaty of London. The habitants are pursuaded that this is all "boah?" that the Danes will soon return, and that this time the arms of bein German brothren will not be employed, as they were in 1850, to bring them back under the yoke from which they have just escaped. I must add, however that the public of Berlin are more scaptical as to the fair intentions of the two governments, especially of their own. The policy of M. de Bismark is very mysterious, and the language of his official organs bodes little good to the national movement. It is by no means improbable that if the Banes give up Holstein to Prussia M. de Bismark will help them to get back Schleewig, without caring much for the feelings of the inhabitants or for the outery that willage raised through the length and breadth of the fatherland.

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

febate upon the seizure by the federals of certain British Saxon as a most perious case, and says any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of the crime will

Majesty's government and made against the threats of the government of the United States to pursue unarmed vessels attempting to break the blockade into British ports. "

Earl Ruseril, in reply, said:—I think the best course I can pursue will be to refer as abortly as I can to the case of the iron-slad vessels, taking also some notice of the correspondence with Mr. Adams, to which the noble Earl alludes. Early in the summer it was a question productive of great anxiety at the Foreign Office to the Under Secretary of State and myself that two iron-clads should be building at Birkenhead, which, as was generally believed by persons who, though they may have been prejudiced, were well informed, would be used in the service of the to-colled Confederate States against the ships of the United States employed in blockading the Southern ports. The subject, I say, naturally caused us great anxiety, and we endeavored, as far as possible, to ascertain by isquiry the truth with respect to these vessels. Now, it is well known to your lordships, and so appears from the intercepted correspondence of the Confederate States which has been published, that it was part of the policy of those States to employ in this country agents who were to fit out and equip vessels of war for service against the United States. We naturally endeavored to ascertain how far these instructions had been acted upon and what had been done. But we were met at first, as we might have expected, by every kind of evasion. It was declared very positively that the French Consul at Liverpool had said that these vessels were building on French Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, ontirely denied the truth of the assertion. Still, we had not evidence sufficient to show that those vessels were engaged in the Confederate service, and therefore I wrote not only to the contract who applied to me, and stated that these vessels were engaged in the Confederate service, and therefore I wrote not only to

minious, it is, in the first place, a great affront and insult to the authority of her Majesty and in defiance of the Confederate States and against the United States. We, therefore, were most abrious to ancertain what were the real facts concerning these vessels; whether they were intended for any other person than the so-called Confederate States. The Bobble earl complains of delay, which, however, is proverbial in law, and that no decision has yot been come to. The noble earl complained of comminsious baving been sent abroad to obtain evidence; but that was not an abronal course in proceedings at law, and in this case it was peculiarly necessary. When we consulted the law afficers of the crown about giving to Parliament the papers and the government was either south from the papers would lead to public inquiry and discussion and the government must either souther from having their case in a courted law forestailed by a discussion in Parliament." and therefore it was their carnest request that her Majesty's government would not produce the papers. I feel myself bound by that opinion. I feel that ishould be doing an injustice to the law officers of the crown—to the case of the government, if I were to provent the duconsideration by a court of justice by having their whole case proviously debated in Parliament, with the assistance of 'papers which the government has produced. Therefore, upon every consideration, upon the opinion of the law officers of the crown, and upon the best judgment I can form, I say it would be prequicical to the course of justice if I were to produce these papers. With respect to the other cases, as to which the noble earl has inquired—and I have informed him, as he has said, that if he would give me the name of any case about which he wished for information, I would be rea that a judgment of a price court of America is just and in coliformity with the law of nations as it has been laid down in the courts of this country, or that there are reasonable doubts which would justify a judge in deciding one way or the other, I do not think it would be right to go to the United States government with complaints about that case and ask for redress. ("Hear." from the Earl of Derby.) But that the United States government have in every case done justice to our people and to the course of our wrests? I am far from manistating, but all those cases have been maders of discussion. The noble earl applie of blockade running. Now, and the manistrating, but all those cases have been maders of discussion. The noble earl applie of blockade running. I no more than that which is imposed by the law of nations, that is, that vessels attempting to break a blockade or carrying cootraband of war are liable to capture. I am sorry to say we have had cases lately in which we had to complain of the unnecessary detention of persons belonging to the crews of such vessels. The American government on their side say—and they are borne out to some extent by the correspondence which has been found—some of these vessels, bearing British colors, and apparently doing no more than breaking the blockade with goods, are, in effect, vessels belonging to the so-called Condederate government, and are the property of that government, although sent out from the blockade ports under British colors. If that case can be made out in respect of a particular vessel, of course that vessel becomes a belligerent vessel. But that, like many other matters, remains still under discussion. I will endeavor to look over the papers or state what! believe to be valid reasons for withholding them. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerstom on American Naval

Captures.

During a debate on the subject of federal American captures at sea, in the House of Commons on the 12th inst., Lord Palmerston said — hope after the discussion which has taken place the honorable Member for Horsham will not press for these papers. The greater part of the papers for which he has moved relate to questions still pending or under discussion between the two governments; and, as was stated by my honorable and learned friend the Attorney General, lajury to parties concerned would arise from the premature production of the parers moved for. We have heard this evening the cuckoo cry frequently urged in this House by those who like general assertions better than particular proof, that the government are in the habit of bullying the weak and truckling to the strong. I entirely deny it. The government are anxious on all occasions to assert the rights and vindicate the honor of the country, whatever be the method we adopt to accomplish these objects. I think it right, however, to state with regard to the government of the United States—what has indeed been already stated by my honorable—and learned friend the Attorney General—that we have no reason to mistrust Angentis, and it is but due to the government of the United States which have to try questions such as those now under discussion; and it is but due to the government of the United States to say that they have invariably received our representations in a spirit of equity and justice. And in proof of this—to show that when we had a strong case of remonstrance justice has been done to by the United States—I need only refer to the case of the Trein—("Hear, hear," and hangh)—in which the government of the United States very handsomely and properly did justice to the demands we made and the rights they did not deny. Therefore I think it is prejuitable to the government of what it is not guilty, and express mistrast of its equity and fairness when nothing has occurred to justify as in making these imputations of

The English Pursuit of the Alabama

The English Pursuit of the Alabama.

A POWENFUL STEAMER ABOUT TO SAIL—SHE MAY BE A CONSORT FOR THE FIRATE.

[From the London Times, Feb. 12.]

It was currently reported on 'Change at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastiest screw stoamers afont would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first class English houses—one in London and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new voxes, it is expected, will retem three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could do, besides being much stronger, and when armed carrying guts of such a calibre and construction that the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much noteriety in connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Captain Semmes will find a few "worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock (should the latter get to sea) and Tuscalcosa. Aiready two barks have left England with ceals for the "new comer." which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the federal cruisers now on the lookout for the Alabama. We may here repeat that this action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal locese in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also from the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitiese. The Manchester Examiner asks, "Can this be another Confederate dedge?"

The Privateer Pampers Trial.

Confederate dedge?"

The Privateer Pampero Trial.

(From the London Times, Feb. 13.)

On Thursday, the case of her Majesty's advocate against John Fleening and others, claiming the vessel pampero, selled in the Clyde on 10th Pecember last, under the Foreign Enlistment act, was called, at Edinburg, before Lord Ormidale, alting as a Judge in Exchequer. As in the case of the Alexandra, the information contains minety eight courte, esting forth the intent and act of equipment, fitting out and furnishing of the said vessel, that it might be employed in the service of the Confederate States in order to commit hostillites against the United States; the two hostile parties being designated, and the intent and act of the equipment described in the different courts in a great variety of ways. In conclusion, the information prays for judgment of forfesture of the ship, its tackle, apparel, furniture, &c. There was a large bar, appearance being made for the grown as pur-

suer, and for the owners and builders separately as de-

sucr, and for the ewners and builders separately as defenders.

A brief preliminary discussion took place, the result of which was that the defenders agreed to put in a minute of denial, setting forth that the information was bad in law and untrue in fact, and throwing themselves on the country—namely, by appeal to a jury. Mr. Gordon, for the builders, who have a lien or bond over the vessel for part of the price, which would be defeated by forfeiture of the ship, said there were several objections which occurred to them, and which they hoped to have an opportunity of stating, either in a preliminary debate on the relevancy or on the trial before the jury. Mr. Gifford, for the crown, said the defenders must put in their pleas and take their stand upon them; and till he saw them he could not pledge himself to any particular course, but he could assure them that no obstacles would be thrown in the way of a fair trial. Lord Ormidale said that perhaps it might be desirable that the preliminary points should be to some extent opened upon, so as to see whether they could be disposed of at once, or whether the whole case should not go to the jury.

The case was then adjourned till Saturday.

#### Z. C. Pearson's Bankruptey.

writer.

To the statements there made Mr. Pearson adheres, he has never said that any of his assignees were engaged or connected with him "in blockade running" All the victuous iodignation which they have displayed is enlirely unnecessary. Your obedient servants.

HARRISON & LEWIS, Solicitors for Mr. Pearson.

24 Old Jeway, E. C. Feb. 11, 1864.

Mr. Bagley—Now Mr. Hall is one of your assignment years.

#### THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

How England's Diplomacy Differs From that of Austria and Prussia.

From the London Times, Fob. 13.

In the discussions between the two German Powers and England it seems likely that it will be deputed to Prussia to puzzle the adversary by explanations, and to show the complete identity that exists between maintaining the treaty of 1852 and depriving the King of Denmark of half his dominions. From the intellectual capital of Berlin proceed the most plausible theories for reconciling dufy with desire and despotting a neighbor without giving cause of complaint to men of justice and honor. The Germans make a great deal of the study of law, and certainly, if the talent of their politicians for what we call special pleadings is due to their education, the influence of early training has been very powerful. The manner in which every act and utterance of the government receives its gloss from the writers supposed to be in its confidence shows with what skill all parties are carrying out the work of mystification. In a Berlin paper, said to be the ministerial organ, we now have the latest German views on the identic note of the Sist of January on the war, and on the question of the succession to the duchies which is to follow on the close of heatilities. Lord Palmerston's speech on the first day of the session gives the Norddeutsche Zeitung a text on which to comment, and to show how Germany has been justified in what it has done and in what it is about to do so. But it need hardly be said that no such pretension was ever advanced by the European Powers would be still less entitled to do so. But it need hardly be said that no such pretension, and buying with hard cash whatever rights remained to the Augustenburg family after their open treasion, and buying with hard cash whatever rights remained to the Augustenburg family after their open treasion, and buying with hard cash whatever rights remained to the Augustenburg family after their open treasion, and buying with hard cash whatever right

German Proposition to Recognize the Duke of Augustenburg. By letters from Fraukfort we learn that the Bavarian Minister, von der Ffordien, was to move in the Federal

Diet, on the 9th instant:—

1. That Prince Frederick Christian August of Schleswig 1. That Prince Frederick Christian August of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Augustenburg be recognized as the legitimate Duke of Holstein.

2. That the authorization given by Duke Frederick Vill. of Holstein to the Privy Councilier Von Mohl (on the 21st of November, 1863), to represent him in the Hund be deposited in the Federal archives, and that an authentic copy of the same be given to that statesman.

3. That the suspension of the Holstein "voice." which was decreed on the 28th of December, 1863, be done away with, and the right to vote for that duchy given to M. you Mohl.

4. That the right to take resolutions in respect to Lauen

burg be reserved.

5. That the foregoing resolutions be made known to the former (Fanish) Minister for Holstein and Lauenburg, and also to the Privy Councillor Von Mohl.

# A PRUSSIAN VESSEL CAPTURED BY DANISH MEN-OF-

A PRUSSIAN VESCEL CAPTURED BY DANISH MEN-OF-WAR.

[Great Yarmouth (Feb. 12) correspondence of London News.]

For some days past considerable excitement has prevailed at this port in consequence of rumors that several Danish vossels of war were cruising outside for the purpose of intercepting Austrian and Prussian merchant vesceis trading to English ports. On Monday the sound of distant canonading at sea was distinctly-heard at Lowestoft, and it was confidently stated that a haval engagement had taken place between the bestile Powers. This report, though not confirmed, has received some support

Lord Paimerston on England's Position.

On the 12th instant Lord Paimerston, is reply to a question in the House of Commons, said—I think we seem to be getting very much into special pleading. (Cheers.) I adhere entirely to the statement which the nonorable gentleman has read, and I adhere to the plain grammatical meaning of the words of that statement. (Hear, hear.) What we proposed was that there should be a protocol signed in London, in which protocol Denmark should give a diplomatic engagement which might be more satisfactory to Austria and Prussia than the direct promises to them which they appeared to think were not sofficiently strong—that is that protocol Denmark should give a diplomatic engagement to Austria and Prussia, taken in the presence of the other Powers, to revoke the constitution as soon as the Riggrand could be assembled and the proposal could be made. We proposed that England, France, Russia and Prussia should accept that siplomatic security in lieu of the territorial security that they wanted to obtain. We gave no guarantee other than being a witness to the engagement, think would have been more binding upon Denmark than a simple assertion made on her part to Austria and Prussia we thought that a very sufficient security but Austria and Prussia. We thought that a reasonable proposal, and we thought that a very sufficient security but Austria and Prussia. We thought that and reasonable proposal, and we thought that a very sufficient security. But Austria and Prussia being best upon coloniating great renouse and great mixtury glory, and thinking that that was to be 40 by attacking the small State of Denmark (hear, hear), declined that proposal and said that it was too late. In ever said that England was to give any other guarantee than the security which Austria and Prussia would have obtained by the formal and diplomatic engagement of Leemark, made in the presence of the other Powers, who were winnesses to it, and the consequent greater moral obligation on the part of Denmark to make it goo

#### THE LATEST NEWS.

RENDSTORG, Feb. 12, 1864. The Danes on the 10th were posted about an nour's

Laverroot, Feb. 13, 1864.

#### THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

An Advance to the Rhine Frontier Lock—
ed For.

[Paris (Feb 12) correspondence of Londen Times.]
The freedom of the press and the dobates in the Senate are at this moment, however, of slight consideration, as compared with the aspect of affairs in the North. The public are in intense anxiety as to the condent of the French government in the complications, which seem to increase every day—almost every hour. They who persisted up to the last moment in hoping that France woulk keep out of them, do not conceal their fears now that is will not be possible for her to do so. We hear of projects of sending a corps d'armet to the eastern frontier. I spoke some days ago of the Marshals whose advice the Emperer wished to have. It is faid that the provailing opinion of those high authorities is that fity thousand men should be despatched to the Rhine. Of course assurances will be given that nothing menacing is meant to Germany, but yet Germany will not hear of it without some emotion. While the Germans distonember a neighbor to complete their frontier, they can hardly complain of France wishing to round here of also.

[Paris (Feb. 12) correspondence of London Times.]

can bardly complain of France wishing to round here of also.

[Parls (Feb. 12) correspondence of London Times.]

Naroleco's advisers or tempters urgo that if, instead of being divided as hitherto, Germany is concentrated under the power il direction of Austria and Prussia, the only counterpoise for France against two great Fowers, absting probably the same sentiments towards her, will be in the more complete organization of Europe, not on treaties which she and they seem to have repudiated, but on the solid basis of nationalities Italy, he is told, is ready and awaiting the first signal from Parls to perfect her unification. Foland still struggles on with the hope of her complete reconstitution; while a Scandinavian kingdom and a concederation of the Danmbian States would give France a vast advantage over Russia and Germany Treaties being now torn in places as they are, each lower has a right to lock to its own interests.

Such are the reflections which are said to recur often to the Emperor's mind, and which are not always kept secret from some who approach him. What they may end in it is hard to say. His Majesty is known to besitate but he never abandons an idea he has long caresced, except when the carrying of it out is proved to be impossible.

The Latest Markets.

#### The Latest Markets.

MONEY MARKETS.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Evening.

Colsols: for money, 90%c. a 91c.; Illinois Central shares
24 a 22 discount; Eric shares, 60 a 62.

London, Feb. 14, 1864.

Consols, after official hours resterday, closed at 91%.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy on Saturday. Rontes
667. 30.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rates of discounts 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL FOR 13—Evening.

The sales of cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, including,

000 to speculators and exporters. The market is a

2,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs very dull, but steady.

Provisions were quiet and steady.

Produce quiet and steady.

HAVER COTTON MARKET.

HAVER, Feb. 12, 1864.

The cotton market opened firmer: but closed inaction and tending downward. Sales of the week 7,500 bale stock 34,000 bales; New Orleans tree ordinaire \$635.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

News from Colembia and the West Coast of Mexico.

Heavy Treasure Shipment from San Francisco.

vall on the 18th inst., at six o'clock in the evening, avrived atthis port yesterday. Annexed is her specie list:-

#### Our Panama Correspondence. PANAMA, Feb. 18, 1864.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer St. instant, arrived this morning at seven o'clock. She brings two hundred and eighty-two passengers and the following enermous shipment of treasure—the heavies that has arrived for a very long time: -For England \$2,945,457
For New York 407,087

when we consider that she came direct, while the St. Louis stopped at Acapulco. The detention caused by this stoppage makes the passages about equal, which is doing

remarkably well, when we consider the unavoidably bad condition the bottom of the St. Louis is in, copper off, &c. There is no Mexican news of any importance. A pri-

There is no Mexican news of any importance. A private letter states that the port of Acapuico is not armed, and could be taken possession of at any time if the French admiral saw fit to do so.

The steamor America cannot possibly leave here before Saturday night or Sunday morning, as she takes in a very large supply of coal.

News from Bogota, by the steamer Christopher Colon from Carthagena, states that Congress had assembled, and that resolutions highly complimentary to General Mosquera, as a solider and patriot, had been offered. It appears to be the settled opinion that he will strive by every means in his power to retain his position as President, and few doubt that he will be successful. I copy from the Star and Herald the following translation of a document or notice that has appeared in Panama respecting General Mosquera. It is about the "biggest thing," in its way, that I have ever yet seen:—

If it has once been said that there was not room enough

If it has once been said that there was not room enough in Colombia for the glory of Bollvar, we, for our part, will say that for the glory of the modern Washington—the lavin-cible Mosquera—there will be hardly space enough on the vast continent of America. A hero, like Bolivar, a republican, like Washington, and prodigious, like Columbus, Comera Mosquera, like them, will occupy (see an imperishable name in history, and an immortal monument of gratitude in the heart of every Colombian.

the heart of every Colombian.

Talk about George Washington or Abraham Lincoin after that (I take those two names as they now appear to be considered on a par at the North), they sink into insignificance in comparison with Mosquera, according this writer's opinion.

I shall have nothing new to record until the next steamer from the zouth, due on the 20th. The steamer from Central America is also due on the same day.

and near Acapulco, has his forces stationed so as to de fend the approaches from the interior, and at the same time hold in check the lower classes in Acapulco from committing depredations in the city should the his safety would be guaranteed if desirous of leaving country in one of the United States mail steamers. The reply was that if he left in his official capacity no pro-tection could be afforded; but if he took his departure morely as a private offizer, to save his life, he should not be annuyed.

There is no news from the interior of Hexico whatever

Alvarez has closed every avenue whereby into can be received. The blockade of Acapuleo is ma by the French steam corvette Dassis, and the b

## Returning Soldiers-Relief for East Ten-

bering four hundred and fifty, arrived here last night and

proceeded to Concord to-day by a special train. Private subscriptions for the suffering people of East Tennessee now amount to \$12.000.